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tions is almost the same in the case of glucose, fructose and mannose, but rather less in the case of galactose. These results are most easily brought into accord on the assumption that the enzyme combines with the sugar.

Fermentation by yeast-juice differs in many respects from that by living yeast. It is probable that the mechanism of the reaction is the same in each case; but the relative rates of the different steps in the two processes are different. The experiments show that there is an essential step in fermentation in which phosphates in some form or another play a part.

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(To be concluded)

SIXTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS

THE Sixteenth International Congress of Americanists was held in Vienna from September 9 to 15. The congress was well attended, particularly by students from South America. Representatives were also present from Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, England, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain and Italy. The attendance of ethnologists from the United States was not as great as might have been desired.

Owing to the presence of a considerable number of South Americans, many of the subjects discussed before the congress related to the archeology of that continent. Mexican archeology was also well represented; while the ethnology and archeology of North America, which at the Fifteenth Congress of Americanists played a particularly important part, was hardly discussed at all. Following is a list of the papers read before the congress:

Franz Boas (New York), opening address, "The Results of the Jesup Expedition."

Sir Clements Markham (London), "Some Points

of Interest in the History of the Incas by Sarmiento."

William Thalbitzer (Copenhagen), "The Angakoks or Pagan Priests of the Eskimos of Ammassalik, East Greenland."

Paul Ehrenreich (Berlin), "Über unsere gegenwärtige Kenntnis der Ethnographie Südbrasilien."

Franz Ritter von Wieser (Innsbruck), "Die Weltkarte des Pierre Destelier von 1553, im Besitze Seiner Exzellenz des Grafen Hans Wilczek."

Franz Heger (Vienna), "Die archäologischen und ethnographischen Sammlungen aus Amerika im k. k. naturhistorischen Hofmuseum in Wien."

Antonio Sanchez Moguel (Madrid), "Intervención de Fray Hernando de Talavera en las negociaciones de Colón en los Reyes Católicos."

Adela C. Breton (Montreal, Canada), "Exhibition of a Copy of the Ancient Plan in the Museo Nacional, Mexico, supposed to be Part of a Plan of Tenochtitlan."

Jean Denucé (Uccle-Brussels), "Une grande carte de l'Amérique, par les Reinel (vers 1516)."

Manuel M. de Peralta (Paris), "Sur les aborigènes et la cartographie de l'Amérique Centrale et spécialement de la région comprise entre la 8° et le 15° de latitude Nord."

Ignacio Moura (Paris), "Sur le progrès de l'Amazonie et sur ses indiens."

J. Kollmann (Basel), "Kleine Menschenformen unter den eingeborenen Stämmen von Amerika."

Robert Lehmann-Nitsche (La Plata), "Zur physischen Anthropologie der westlichen Chaco-Stämme."

A. Wirth (Munich), "Die Autobiographie Franz Urban Rawiers (um 1720)."

Sir Clements Markham (London), "A Comparison of the Ancient Peruvian Carvings on the Stones of Tiahuanaco and Chavin."

Professor Dr. Capitan (Paris), "Les grands anneaux de poitrine des anciens Mexicains. Comparaisons avec les anneaux japonais, chinois, océaniens et les pièces similaires préhistoriques de la Gaule."—"L'entrelac cruciforme dans l'antiquité américaine, au Japon, en Chine, aux Indes et en Gaule."—"L'omichicahuatzli mexicain et son ancêtre de l'époque du renne Gaule."

J. D. E. Schmeltz (Leiden), "Die niederländische Tumac Humac-Expedition in Surinam."

L. C. van Panhuys (The Hague), "A Remarkable Book on the Indian Mind."—"Communications about Ethnography and History of Surinam."

Heinrich Pabisch (Vienna), "Der Fischfang mit Giftpflanzen in amerikanischen Gewässern."

Marshall H. Saville (New York), "Archeological Researches on the Coast of Esmeraldas, Ecuador."

Stansbury Hagar (New York), "The Elements of the Maya and Mexican Zodiacs."

K. Th. Preuss (Berlin), "Das Fest des Weines bei den Cora-Indianern der mexikanischen Sierra Madre Occidental."

Eduard Seler (Berlin), "Die Ruinen von Chich'en-Itzá in Yucatan."—"Die Sage vom Quetzalcoatl und den Tolteken nach den in neuerer Zeit bekannt gewordenen Quellen."

George Grant MacCurdy (New Haven, Conn.), "The Alligator in the Ancient Art of Chiriqui."

L. Wollmar (Heidelberg), "Die mexikanischen Bilderschriften und die Zuverlässigkeit ihrer alten und ihrer neueren Interpretationen."

Juan B. Ambrosetti (Buenos Aires), "La question Calchaquie et le travaux de la Faculté de philosophie et lettres de l'Université Buenos Aires."

Max Uhle (Lima), "Über die Frühkulturen der Umgebung von Lima."—"Zur Deutung der Intihuatanas."—"Über Muschelhügel in Peru."

Enrico Giglioli (Firenze), "Intorno a due rarissimi precolombiani dalle Antille; molto probabilmente da San Domingo."—"Di certi singolari pettorali di pietra e di conchiglia precolombiani, dalla Venezuela."

Eduard Seler (Berlin), "Der altmexikanische Federschmuck des k. k. naturhistorischen Hofmuseums. Bericht über eine Untersuchung seiner Konstruktion und Beschaffenheit."

Julius Nestler (Prague), "Ein von dem österreichischen Konsul in Managua (Nicaragua) gefundenes Idol."—"Die Ruinenstätte von Tiahuanaco in Bolivia und ihre Bedeutung."

Professor Sakaki (Kioto), "Une nouvelle interpretation du pays 'Fou-sang.'"

Alberto Frič, "Völkerwanderungen, Ethnographie und Geschichte der Conquista in Südbrasilien."

Adela C. Breton, "Survivals of Ceremonial Dances amongst the Indians in Mexico."

Charles Peabody (Cambridge, Mass.), "Recent Cave-work in America."

C. V. Hartmann (Stockholm), "Some Features of Costa Rican Archeology."—"The Photographon, an Instrument which will replace the Grammophon."

Barbara Klara Renz (Breslau), "Elternliebe bei amerikanischen Stämmen."

Rudolf Trebitsch (Vienna), "Ethnographisches aus Westgrönland, mit Vorführung von Lichtbildern und Phonogrammen."

Richard Wallaschek (Vienna), "Über den Wert phonographischer Aufnahmen von Gesängen der Naturvölker."

William Thalbitzer (Copenhagen), "Demonstration von Lichtbildern der heidnischen Kultur der Ostgrönländer nebst Erläuterungen."

A. G. Morice, O.M.I. (Kanloops, British Columbia), "Le verbe dans les langues Dénées."

Jean Denucé (Uccle-Brussels), "Note sur un vocabulaire complet de la langue Yahgane (Terre de Feu)."

A. Wirth (Munich), "Die Theorie Trombettis von dem Zusammenhang amerikanischer und asiatischer Sprachen."

P. Fr. Hestermann, S.V.D. (Mödling), "Über die Pano-Sprache und ihre Beziehungen."

P. W. Schmidt (Mödling), "Zur Phonologie der amerikanischen Sprachen und ihrer Transkription."

The Ethnographical Museum of Vienna had arranged a special exhibit of its valuable collections relating to America. Among the specimens shown, the precious relics of the Conquista, which were originally preserved at Ambras Castle, were of greatest interest. The museum had also prepared for the congress a special account of the history of its growth. Among other publications presented to the congress were that of the Islario General of Alonso de Santa Cruz by Dr. Franz Ritter von Wieser; the third volume of the collected essays by Professor E. Seler; the account of the Surinam Expedition of the Dutch Government by C. H. de Goeje, published by Dr. Schmeltz; the first volume of the Publications of the American Ethnological Society, of New York, containing the Fox Texts collected by Dr. William Jones; and the important publications on the archeology of Mitla, by Leopoldo Batres.

The social arrangements were exceptionally good, and enabled the members of the congress to spend the week profitably and enjoyably. On Sunday, September 14, the congress, following an invitation by Count Wilczek, visited Kreuzenstein Castle, with

its valuable treasures illustrating the industries and arts of the middle ages.

The general impression left by the congress in regard to the local status of anthropological studies in Vienna is encouraging. The valuable material contained in the Imperial Museum, so far as it is accessible, is well arranged, and a healthy growth of the museum in every direction is apparent. It is particularly worth remarking that the study of the prehistoric remains of Austro-Hungary and that of the folk industries and customs of the empire are closely connected, and that both seem to be pursued with wisdom and energy. The wealth of material exhibited in the Museum für Völkerkunde is a proof of the interest excited by this subject. As in all ethnographical museums of Europe, the room for additional space is keenly felt, and it is understood that a new ethnographical building will be provided in the near future.

Considering the amount of work done in all these directions, it is surprising that the university has not seen fit yet to establish a chair of ethnology and of physical anthropology. It would seem that in a country like Austria, where the problems arising from the conflicting interests and diversity of characteristics of nationalities are ever present, the need of university instruction in the science of ethnology would early be felt, and it seems difficult to understand, at least from the point of view of American university organization, why, in the largest university of Austria, the whole field of anthropology should still be unrepresented.

The program of the congress shows that the restriction of its field of work to America hampers its usefulness to a certain extent; and the question may well be asked, whether the time has not come to expand the program of the Congress of Americanists in such a way as to make it the

starting-point for an International Ethnological Congress. The number of students of America is limited, and many of the problems with which we are dealing can be understood only from a wider ethnological point of view. For this reason the meeting of Americanists conjointly with students of Africa, Polynesia and other countries inhabited by primitive people, and arranged in sections analogous to sections of other large congresses, would seem to become a necessity.

The next congress will be held in 1910, the centennial of the establishment of the Argentine Republic and of Mexico. For this reason the congress has deemed it wise to accept the urgent invitations of these two countries, and to have two meetings in 1910—in May, in Buenos Aires; and in September, in Mexico. In order to preserve the continuity of organization, Buenos Aires has been selected as the center of organization of this session.

FRANZ BOAS

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL FISHERY CONGRESS

THE Fourth International Fishery Congress met in Washington on September 22, 1908, in response to an invitation extended by the Bureau of Fisheries on behalf of the United States government; the American Fisheries Society also joined in the invitation. The official auspices under which the meeting was held were further shown by an appropriation made by congress for defraying the legitimate expenses of the gathering. This series of congresses was organized and inaugurated at Paris in 1900, the intervening meetings being held in St. Petersburg (1902) and Vienna (1905).

The foreign delegates gathered at the Department of State on the morning of the twenty-second, and were greeted by the acting secretary, Mr. Adee. The opening meeting was held at the hall of the National Geographic Society, Hon. George M. Bowers, U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries, presiding. Ad-